AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING.

RIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway - SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER -- THE CLOCKMANDER & HAT. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-PREATES OF THE MISSIS WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway-Ethiopian Mins-

BROADWAY ATHEN EUM, 654 Broadway-DRAWING

BUSHELDORF GALLERY, 407 Broadway-Valuable New York, Sunday, August 3, 1856.

The News. The total number of deaths in the city during the past week, as we learn from the official report of the City Inspector, was 746. Compared with the week previous the figures stand thus:-

 
 Men. Women.
 Boys.
 Girls.
 Total

 Week ending July 26.
 85
 .76
 265
 205
 63

 Week ending Aug. 2.
 90
 84
 313
 259
 74

 Increase.
 6
 8
 48
 64
 113
 115 as compared with the previous week, an increase of thirteen adults and one hundred and two children. The following were the principal causes of

death during the two weeks:-Cholera morbus..... Convulsions (infantile).... 

In addition to the above there were deaths of apoplexy, 6 of bronchitis, 22 of congestion of the brain, 31 of dropsy in the head, 11 of croup, 6 of typhus fever, 19 of inflammation of the brain, 7 of smallpox, 9 of sunstroke, 11 of teething, and 5 of old age. There were also 12 premature births, 39 cases of stillborn. and 5 drowned. Of the whole number 44 were inmates of the public institutions.

The following table gives the classification of diseases and, the total number of deaths caused by each disease, during the two weeks ending

	July 26.	Aug. 2.
Bones, joints, &c	5	7
Brain and nerves		365
Generative organs	6	5
Heart and blood vessels	7	16
Lungs, throat, &c	64	84
Old age	4	5
Skin, &c., and eruptive fever	8 43	33
Stillborn and premature birth		51
Stomach, bowels and other	ligertive	
Organs	290	349
Uncertain seat and general for	vers 36	36
Unknown to the jury	2	1
Cripary organe	4	-
The increase of mortali		

the week previous was caused by the deaths of children under five years of age, as the figures of the report show, viz.:-

The following is a comparative statement of the deaths in each ward during the last fortnight:-July 26. Aug. 6 (includes Gity Hospital). 12 (includes Rnd') and Wrd lat'd Heti. 19 (includes Blackwell's 1s), Hosp is, (includes Believue Hospital) .....41

The nativity tables gives 608 natives of the United States, 85 of Ireland, 30 of Germany, 9 of England, 5 of Scotland, 2 of Prussia, 1 of France, 1 of Aus tria, 1 of China, 3 of British America, and 1 unknown.

It would seem, from our Washington correspon dent, that Mr. Burlingame's little affair is still an open question. Who is the antagonist? Where is

Burlingame? "York, you're wanted." The Senate was not in session yesterday. The House did a good day's work. Six Senate and eleven House private bills were passed. The bill appropriating \$1,900,000 for repairing and otherwise putting in order the fortifications on the seaboard and northern frontier, was also passed. This is the first appropriation of a general character for fortifications that has been passed for several years. The money is wanted badly, as many of the most inportant public works are in a sadly dilapidated condition. The bill making appropriations for legislative, executive and judicial exper-ditures was discussed, and finally laid saide until some more definite information with regard to the expensive items included in the term "miscellaneous," can be obtained. It is understood that this bill will be sent to the Senate hampered by the ultra Kansas men with some such amendment as was tacked to the Army Appropriation bill. The Naval Feform bill was taken up for debate du ring the evening session. The discussion, however, was entirely upon topics connected with the Presi

We publish to-day some additional news from Mexico, taken from our files of the Mexican Extraordinary. That journal states that immense placers of pure gold have been discovered in the southern portion of the State of Guerrero. Attention is called to the sulphur beds which exist at and arounthe volcano of Popocatepel, and which are said to be inexhaustible. The United States pays \$18,000, 000 annually for sulphuric acid for mechanical uses, and it is said that if Mexican energy could be stirred up by some American capital to work these mines, we would have a much better article of sulphur at less cost than what we now get from Italy. Some of the papers think that the Spanish difficulty is for from being permanently settled. Differences in the Comonfort Cabinet are deplored. We give an extract from the Archbishop's letter in defence of the church property tenure. The city of Mexico was to be lighted with gas. The French Minister having refused to preside at a meeting held to de vise means for the relief of his suffering countrymen at home, and having subscribed only one hundred francs to the fund, was biased and booted, and had a regular charicari from the French residents for his pitiful conduct.

Gen. Henry Stanton, Sr. Assistant Quartermaster General of the United States army, died at his residence, near Fort Hamilton, on Friday night.

The special committee of the Board of Councilmen having in charge the subject of re-districting the city, met yesterday and agreed upon the boundaries of the several districts, with the exception of those of the Eighteenth ward, about which some difference of opinion exists. The particular lines of boundary of the new districts are described in another column

Yesterday morning a destructive fire occurred at West Troy, involving a loss of property amounting

to seventy thousand dollars. At the same time a fire in Paterson, N. J., destroyed property estimated at twenty thousand dollars. Both confiagrations are attributed to incendiaries.

The sales of cotton yesterday were limited to about 300 a 400 bales, scarcely sufficient to test the spirit of the market as to prices. While some brokers claim easier rates, others contend that the are unchanged. Trade in this staple is always inac tive at this season of the year, as stocks are light, while the present month falls between the winding up of the old crop and the introduction of the new. Flour closed dull at the previous day's quotations, with fair sales, including parcels for the Continent. Wheat was firm, especially for prime and choice lots. Sales were made at full prices o sound prime Western mixed. Corn sold at 64c. a 65c. for export. Pork was higher, and sales o mess were made at \$20 12}—an advance of 25c. per barrel. Sugars were firm, with moderate sales Coffee was in fair demand at prices given in ano ber column. Freights were rather stiffer for grain and flour to Liverpool, while moderate engagements were made to other European ports generally, and

The Slavery Question-Political Journalism

We refer our readers to two articles in another part of this paper upon the South and the slavery question, upon which we propose a few passing remarks. The first of these articles is from th Boston Atlas, an able and respectable journal. though somewhat infected with the views of abolitionism, occasionally; the other extract is from Thurlow Weed's Albany Evening Journal, and is a very extraordinary production.

The article of our Boston cotemporary is based upon the confession of the South Carolina Times elicited in the discussion of the claims of the NEW YORK HERALD to Southern support, notwithstanding its support of Col. Fremont. The confession alluded to is as follows:-" The truth is we have more abolitionists at heart residing in the South than most persons are aware of. Let them feel that they will be safe, and many that are now regarded good and true friends of the South and her institutions, would be found not only constant readers and devoted patrons of the HERALD, but ready to espouse its teachings and advocate its principles, purely in opposition to the at present seeming prevailing sentiment in the South." The gist of this confession is in the sentence in italics "all the rest is but leather and prunella." The Boston Atlas, however, takes another extract for its text from the same article in the South Carolina paper, referring to a fussy and fidgetty little nigger driving democratic organ in this city, as searcely entitled to Southern confidence; and from this lesson our Boston cotem porary reads a rough lecture to all our Northern democratic organs who are endeavoring to carry water on both shoulders. We, too, are of the opinion that they must bend the knee a little lower if they would not be kicked out by the Southern nigger driving leaders of a spurious democracy as unceremoniously as Mr. Pierce was shown the door at Cincinnati.

Thus much for our Boston cotemporary. We have now to deal with a tougher subject-one of the slyest, smoothest, but most unscrupulous of party spoilsmen of the present century. We refer to Thurlow Weed, of the Albany Evening Journal, and to the article aforesaid, which w give from the columns of that paper, under the caption of "Slavery an Unsafe Banking Basis." This text, and the argument upon it, are nothing more nor less than a disgraceful altempt to injure the business relations, financial securities and credit of the South. It appears that most of the banks of the State of Wisconsin, for good and sufficient reasons, have rested the securities of their circulation upon the stocks of Missouri, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, Louisiana and North Carolina; whereupon. our Albany nigger worshipping philanthropist and speculator cries out substantially, "Hands off! 't trust in stocks that rest Southern basis of slavery! They will ruin you all." The very words of Master Weed are these: "History, reason and instanct teach us all that the unjust and oppressive relations subsisting in those States between the white proprietors and the black laborers will at some time come to a sudden end;" and that when those black laborers rise in a general insurrection "the money bonds issued by the States in which they are will sink to zero in five minutes' time.'

These atrocious sentiments and suggestions are not without their object. But what can this object be? Surely the calculating Thurlow Weed does not calculate that such firebrands and libels as this are likely to be of any service to Fre mont. Oh. no! Fremont does not enter into this affair at all. To Mr. Weed it involves a great speculating scheme, of more importance to him than twenty Fremonts. Perhaps, however, som precious individual may say that Weed is really disposed to save the banks of the North from swamping themselves in Southern stocks, the se curity of which is Southern slavery. All gammon. Mr. Weed knows very well that the stocks and credit of the Southern States are sound and solvent, (excepting Arkansas and one or two others, and excepting Mississippi, whose great financier has been Robert J. Walker.) and that there is no shadow of danger to Southern institu tions from a negro insurrection. Our Albany spoilsman knows that the social relations of Southern slavery are of such an intimate charac ter between whites and blacks, as members of th same family, that it would be absolutely impossi ble to array the two races against each other. without first dissolving the existing relations be tween master and slave. Emancipate the slave, release him from all the social bonds which at present bind him to the family of his master, and turn him loose, and thus draw a broad line of separation between the two races, and a black insurrection, sooner or later, will follow, as the cause is followed by the effect; but this is not the theory of Mr. Weed.

His theory is a speculation, his policy is spoils. and his scheme, in this instance, is a magnificent plot for a most glorious logrolling joint stock operation. He is interested in the great New York Central Railroad consolidation scheme which, if perfected, will not only put millions of money into the pockets of the managers, but place over the State of New York the supreme despotism of a railroad monopoly like that of the Camden and Amboy concern, which has enabled Com. Stockton to carry New Jersey in his breeches pocket. In view of the success New York scheme, Weed and of this his confederates are casting about for markets for their paper; and if can only get the State stocks of the South expelled from Wisconsin and all the Northwest, it will open a large field for New York Central

We apprehend, however, that the authorities and the people of Wisconsin and the West are not to be frightened off from Southern securities by such ragged scarecrows as negro insurrections; and if Word does not conduct himself ber-

ter for the future as an organ of Fremont, we shall be compelled to turn him out, and turn him over among that outside class of impracticables, such as Garrison and his Liberator, and other abolitionists who prefer the election of Buchanan to the success of Fremont. We shall not consent to any abolition claptrap, nor permit any such scandalous proceedings as this bank article of Master Weed in the Fremont camp. If our Albany spoilsman wants to filibuster and get up a row on slavery in the South, let him join Garrison and Phillips in the support of Buchanan.

FRESH AIR AND SUMMER RESORTS .- The present month generally finishes up the summer travel, although September is often as warm as August. It is not considered prudent to come back to the city from a country residence until the warm weather is nearly over; indeed many thousands of our citizens do not return remanently until October. The conveniences of getting out of town are now very great, both by rails and steamers, subject, however, to the constant danger of being crushed or burned to death in the cars, or blown up or drowned in steamers This is one of the greatest drawbacks to the plea ares of tourists or the hopes of valetudinarians but until we have a more enlightened adminis tration of railroad and steamboat affairs, those who require air must run the risk of locomotion.

It is noticed in our bills of mortality in this city, as in large cities generally, that the greatest number of deaths occurs among children. They are delicate plants, and require good nursing To them pure air is absolutely indispensable Unfortunately, the poorer classes are rarely able to enjoy even this common gift of Providence, and few of their children arrive at maturity. One of the most powerful and unanswerable arguments in favor of the Central Park is, that it will afford a convenient and healthful place of resort for the young, where they can breathe a pure atmosphere and gain fresh vigor as they advance in years. "Pure, brisk air is, if possible, more important than food."

We are struck with the great number of places of summer resort which are to be found in the United States. Books are beginning to be published devoted exclusively to their description. In the possession of mineral waters the United States are very rich. Even Germany, with its celebrated spas, is not more fortunate. We have saline springs (some of them in combination with minerals), alkaline, sulphurous, chalybeate, acidulous and hot springs, slightly mineralized. At the head of all these stands the Saratoga watera splendid combination of the saline with the chalybeate, containing 318 cubic inches of carbonic acid in a gallon. The German waters, even those of Kissengen, or the Spa, do not surpass them. We have also all the other varieties of springs. and next to our own State comes Virginia, with her sulphur fountains in every form and variety. placed among the most beautiful scenery and possessing the highest medicinal qualities.

We have, altogether, in the United States on hundred and three well known groups of mineral springs, nearly all of them places of resort for invalids and tourists, and having very good ac

Besides these, our country-though with som exceptions, it has a very level grade-abounds with the most picturesque and beautiful falls and rapids. Our own State claims at least half of the Niagara; it has Trenton, the Cohoes, Hadley's Baker's, Genesee, Portage, Taghcanic, Ticonderoga, and others of great beauty, though of less importance. New Hampshire comes next in number and variety. Georgia possesses some beautiful cascades, such as the Tallulah and the Tockao; and New Jersey has the Passaic. We have, altogether, about fifty of these natural curiosities in the United States, and they are all places of resort.

Our mountain scenery will not equal that of Switzerland, nor in many respects that of Scotland, "land of the mountain and the flood," but what we have of it is very fine. The White Mountains of New Hampshire, rising 6,000 feet above the sea, eight giants, overlooking the vallevs of the Saco and the Androscoggin, and towering above other mountain ranges to the west and south, (the highest in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, except the Black Mountain of North Carolina,) are beyond all description. They must be climbed—they must be seen to be appreciated. New Hampshire has other lofty elevations, but none to be compared with these. Massachusetts has some lovely mountains such as Holyoke, Mount Tom, the Saddle, and the Wachusett. Vermont boasts of her Green Hills, of which the Camel's Hump is the highest -its peak 4.188 feet above the level of the seaand having a sublime and extensive prospect New York, great in everything, excels in moun tains. The noble Adirondacks, rising more than five thousand feet; the Catskills, nearly four thousand: the Highlands, sixteen hundred feet form three great divisions, with twenty-one dis tinct elevations, all of them imposing, if no sublime. North Carolina boasts justly of the Black Mountain, 6,476 feet high, with the neighboring summits of the Grandfather and Grandmother, the Roan Mountain, 6,000 feet high, crowned with rocks resembling the ruins of an an cient castle, and with a panorama of vast extent Virginia has her Blue Ridge and the Peaks of Otter, all justly celebrated; and most of the Middle States, and those east of the Mississippi, have either the Alleghanies or some spurs from their sides to give diversity and beauty to their seenery. There are in the United States thirtyeight localities of mountain scenery visited by travellers, and affording them the usual accom-

Our watering places are innumerable. The guide books do not tell us one-half their names New Hampshire is rich in marine bathing places although she has but little coast. Maine has large number of beautiful resorts. Massachusetts has fourteen marine watering places, some of them unrivalled. Connecticut has several. Our own State has a large number, well known to our readers, along the sea, the sound, and amidst the numerous inland lakes; and Virginia and the the Carolinas have several. In all, there are seventy-four well known places of resort of this description in the United States. A very novel trip of pleasure may now be taken, by railway, from Toronto, in Canada West, to Lake Simco and the Great Georgian bay. This latter sheet of water is one of the finest in all North Americe, and it may be reached from New York in three days, though lying far away in the north-

In short, we have places of summer resort iunumerable, within easy striking distance from the city, and attainable at moderate expense. Nature has been most bountiful to us, and the idea that this beautiful country, with its endless variety of soils, climate, wholesome air and valuable productions, shall be any other than a scene of fraternal concord and indissoluble unity, passe our comprehension. Ye fanatics! ye fools! ye knaves! who seek to break up "this Union of States, this union of hearts." cease your profane and wicked machinations! It is too glorious a land for such wretches as you to inhabit and to

The Position of Austria and Her Italian Relations.

We learn by the last arrivals from Europe that Austria, one of the most curious of nations, is making serious efforts to increase her navy. An old line-of-battle ship, of 90 guns, to be fitted up with a screw engine of 800 horse power, has been put upon the stocks at a place called Pola, and is to be named the Emperor. The other ships of the line, of similar dimensions, are to be immediately commenced and urged rapidly forward Two screw frigates-the Adria and Danube-are being finished in the shipyards at Moggia, and so is a screw corvette at Venice, called Dandolo after an Admiral, recently dead-not the "blin Dandolo," the greatest of the Doges. Were he alive there would be few Austrians in Italy. Another screw vessel-an armed despatch boatis also nearly ready; and, to crown all, there are to be two maritime arsenals-one at Fiume, a seapor at the extremity of the Gulf of Juarnero, on th Adriatic, thirty-six miles southeast from Trieste with a commodious harbor and 12,000 inhabitants; and another at Lussin, an island in the same gulf, with a population of 7,000. In 1839, Austria possessed a small navy, consisting of eight ships of the line, eight frigates, four corvettes, six brigs, and other small vessels-numbering thirty in all. This patchwork nation is very curiously composed. Politically and physically it is what a geologist would call a pudding stone-a conglomerate of everything in general and nothing in particular.

Its geographical extent and position give it importance in all European questions, and it has long been the battlefield on which neighboring States have chosen to decided their quarrels. The House of Hapsburg, during its five hundred year of ascendancy in Germany, was always noted for its violence and tyranny, except in the instance of Maria Theresa, and the House of Lorraine has not been much better.

The Austrian Empire consists of the hereditar States proper, the hereditary States of Hungary the Kingdom of Dalmatia, the Lombardo-Vene tian Kingdom, Galicia and Lodomeria, with the province of Bukowina. It contains 300,000 square miles and thirty millions of inhabitants. The races are Sclaves, Germans, Italians, Hungarians, Wallachians, Jews, Gipsies, Armenians and Greeks, an incongruous, and one would think an ungovernable medley. On the contrary, how ever, this very incongruity, existing both in blood and language, enables the government to sustain itself, since there is no unity of feeling to make the population move on together, and no identity of interest to create a friendly co-operation. If they grumble it is in detail, and in detail they are put down. The Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom is the most populous portion of the empire. the inhabitants being 237 to the square mile The maritime commerce of the country is not very great. In 1834 the registered merchant shipping only numbered 516 vessels, of 123,890 tons; but there exists also a large number of coasters. Trieste and Venice are the principal ports. The entire value of exports is estimated at twenty-two millions of do ars per annum, and the imports at about thirty millions. The whole commercial system is how ever badly arranged. The government has the monopoly of salt, gunpowder, and tobacco. The duties on foreign articles are oppressively high; even on the necessaries of life they frequently amount to a prohibition. The internal commerce of the government is much burdened with government monopolies, and the consequence is that smuggling is become an "establish stitution." The public revenue, which is estimated at sixty millions of dollars, is chiefly derived from taxes, rates, crown lands and mines. The standing army is usually 270,000 or 300,000 men but can be increased on emergencies to 700,000 and Austria is therefore a very formidable mili-

At the Congress of Vienna her predominance in the affairs of Italy was fully secured to her and after fifteen political revolutions in twentysix years, the Peninsula was more enslaved than ever. When the Spanish revolution of Jauary, 1820, broke out, there was a sympathetic movement in Italy, under the form of Carbonarism, but Austria, appealing to her despotic allies, sustained by their decisions at Troppau, Laybach and Verona. and successful after a short contest with the liberals and patriots, in arms, re-established her own power and her position as protector of the monarchical principle in Italy.

England berself was a party to all these arrange ments, except at Verona, where she demurred to the principle of intervention-urged by the allies as proper-in the internal affairs of foreign Powers, when they endangered imminently a neighboring State. The King of Naples, return ing to his kingdom in 1823, violated all his previous oaths to support the constitution, and his reign has ever since been the promoter of gross tyranny and political and domestic misery. Austria probably feels herself perfectly safe

by these decisions of the old Congresses, in any demonstration she may make in the Peninsula, except from France; and the English ministry find themselves in an awkward position, for however decidedly the principle of non-interven tion was urged by England at Verona, it has since been overlooked in the case of Turkey. It France entertains any desire to conciliate Austria at the expense of Sardinia, and to the injury of the other Italian States, it is an unwise feeling. No Austrian alliance ever did France any good. We presume that Italy, at the first start, will have to do for herself. And it must not be forgotten, that in 1848 the imperial family of Austria had to run away from their capital, and Metternich to leave the country But for the interference of Russia, with an immense army, and the defection of Georgey, Aus tria, pudding stone as she is, and only cemented by force, would have fallen to pieces. Should Vienna again be in the hands of a revolutionary party, there is no danger of Russia making t diversion in favor of her ungrateful ally.

REMOVAL OF THE QUARANTINE.—The facts of this matter are as follows: Sometime since an application was made to the State government to remove the Quarantine station from Staten Island to some more convenient spot. A committee was appointed to search for a place that would answer as a substitute; it made a thorough examination of the harbor and the vicinity, and reported in favor of Sandy Hook, as possessing all the advantages of Staten Island and some which that Island did not possess. Application was made to the general government for the neces sary grant; that also was obtained without diffiulty. All was in readiness for the transfer,

when, at the last moment, it appeared that New Jersey post essed certain proprietary or justiciary rights ov a the land required, which it was ne cessary to extinguish. The difficulty of extinguishir g these rights proved greater than had been a nticipated, and after some negotiation the matt er was dropped for the time.

The thing to be done now is to push the mat ter through the New Jersey Legislature. That S'ate can make no serious objection to the proposed removal; all that is required is that the matter be properly laid before the Legislature and the requisite sum of money paid. This, it seems, should be done without delay.

That a Quarantine at Staten Island is futile, absurd and dangerous, is quite evident. The residents of that island are in almost as close communication with the city as the people of Williamsburg; so far as conta gion is concerned, the Quarantine might as well be on the Battery. The principle on which the establishment of Quarantines rest is isolation of the sick from the hale, in order to prevent contagion: and however this theory may consist with modern science, so long as it is acted upon, it ought to be acted upon honestly and reasonably At Staten Island there is and can be no isolation of the sick. The hospital is surrounded by buildings tenanted by the very class of persons who are most likely to take an epidemic; and whenever fever occurs in the hospital some of these persons take it. This year there have been some half dozen cases of yellow fever outside of the hospital; and, of course, these patients are in no degree shut out from the population around them, or from the city.

We have a robust faith that the alarm of yel low fever will not be realized. But so long as our Quarantine is planted in the midst of a populous suburb of the city, contagionists, at all events, will argue that it will be our own fault if the disease does not become epidemic among us And all-whatever their opinions on this knotty point of medicine may be-must admit that it would be desirable, in view of the peace of mind of the citizens, and the healthiness of the growing suburb of Staten Island, to remove the Quarantine to the point which the legislative commit tee indicated as its naturate.

PIERCE'S ADMINISTRATION-IS IT TO BE RE PEATED?-The people have hitherto generally entertained the opinion that the President of the United States, in the simple execution of his constitutional powers, was at all times competent to preserve internal peace and to maintain our friendly relations with foreign nations. The natural pride attending a high position, the control of the great official patronage of the nation, the line of safe precedent, and a conscientiou feeling of responsibility, have also been deemed to be ordinarily sufficient guarantees for at least a respectable administration of the government These expectations and opinions have had weight with most of the former incumbents of the White House, but with Mr. Pierce they have had little or no influence. A small New Hampshire lawyer, from first to last his career has been one of the most shallow and profitless intrigues. He has not only lost what little public character he had, but he has jeoparded that of the nation, and we have been on the verge of the most serious difficulties, all of them not yet overcome, by his want of statesmanlike views and his own overflowing conceit and vanity.

One of the follies which he fell into was the idea which has been put into his head by unprincipled politicians and pretended friends, that every administration should present some issue to the people, whether they wish it or not. The examples of Jackson, Van Buren and Tyler are, therefore, constantly paraded before such small lights as Pierce. He is made to believe that the restless spirit of party requires a constant addikept up to fever heat-and that if there be no real cause for excitement a fictitious one should be found. On this principle the Crampton affair was kept alive, and procrastinated from moath to month; the Greytown bombardment ordered. and the Kansas difficulty nourished, till at last a burst of general dissatisfaction has not only dismounted the President from his hobby-a re election to the Presidency-but has followed him with general disapprobation. The English government has luckily taken such a course as to leave no room for apprehension of an immediate war. Whether a regard for its own concerns, or its unsettled European difficulties, or its belief that if we are let alone we shall destroy ourselves, all or either of these have given a favorable turn to our negotiations with England. We are fairly out of that scrape, and we are glad of it. How the Kansas affair is to be settled remains to be seen: but there is no doubt that an honest, independent and fearless Executive would, ere this, have communicated to Congress some plan of adjustment, and some means of pacification. Nothing of the kind on his part has taken place, and the President sits with his finger in his mouth while the most exciting and bloody scenes, both in the Territory and in the capitol, are going on before his eyes. Nothing shows the utter imbecility of Franklin Pierce more than his management of this Kansas business. Acting secretly for the South, and at the same time endeavoring to humbug the North, he has, between two stools, come pretty flatly and roughly to the ground, and there he is likely to remain. In the meantime, not without hopes that he will still have influence with the powers to succeed him, he has become a Buchanan man, and the officeholders are made to understand his wishes. But are the people ready to adopt his views? Are they willing to elect in his place any one of his own stamp-a hack horse of party, an Ostend conspirator, an insincere and procrastinating diplomatist, a pledgemaker and a pledgebreaker for the last forty years? Are they willing to be rode over by any steed that has received his last grooming at Cincinnati, well balled to give him a gloss, and well peppered to make him lively? Appearances do not justify the belief. There is a general desire to cleanse the Augean stable out

of which such old nags are spurred by political ockies, to run these four mile heats. We have had enough of the trainers and their broken down coursers. A new and better state of things is demanded and at hand. We have before us for our consideration and support an eminent man, fresh, vigorous, untrammelled, just, conciliatory, talented and heroic, and the administration of public affairs in his hands will be conducted in a manner worthy of the times, of the country, its progress and its destiny. This conviction it is which is uniting so vast a number of votes, irrepective of former party connections, and is cousing the American spirit to action in every State of the confederacy. It is the conviction that our domestic troubles will be allayed, harmony in hitherto conflicting interests be secured our foreign relations placed in abler keeping and to entrusted to wiser heads -that our representa-

tives abroad will once more do honor to the nation, which has lately been so disgraced at foreign courts. This conviction it is which is spreading from city to city, village to village, and State to-State, and which, as far as human foresight condetermine, will succeed in revolutionizing our political affairs. Live the republic!

## THE LATEST NEWS: BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From the National Capital. Prom the National Capital.

PASSAGE OF THE TORTIFICATION APPROPRIATION
BILL IN THE BOUSE—SCHEME TO STOP APPROPRIATIONS FOR KANSAS—BUBLINGAME'S ACCOUNT
STILL UNSETTLED—ARMY MATTERS—A NICE DISTINCTION IN A COURT MARTIAL CASE, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2, 1856
After disposing of a few unimportant private bills, the

House of Representatives passed the Fortification bill, ap-propriating nuncteen hundred thousand dellars to repair the Northern frontier. This is the first fortification bill which has passed for several years.

The bill making appropriations for the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the government, was

next taken up, and partially discussed. It appropriates near ter millions of dollars. An item of two handred ands fifty thousand dollars, as miscellaneous, was objected to by many members. They wanted the objects specified. One item was one hundred and eighty thousand dollars veted to members in books.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, has an amendment which heintends to offer to the bill, to release the prisoners now in custody in the Territory of Kansas, and other persons

charged with treason and other crimes. There are other amen ments of similar character, which will be introduced by Mr. Grow, and among others, one refusing to allow the government the necessary appropriations for that Territory. Without coming to my vote the bill was mid aside informally, and the Navy bill taken up for discussion to-night, when we are to have a few more electioneering speeches.

From what I learn, I am satisfied Mr. Burlingame's

return to Washington is anxiously looked for. He left immediately after the appearance of his card. The storm Some rich developments, I am informal have been made by the Investigating Committee in regard to build-

ing revenue cutters. They will implicate persons connected with that bureau. Col. Lee has been ordered to the command of the troops on the upper Missouri, and the two companies or dered to garrison at Fort Pierre are to be withdrawn.

circun stances will permit. Inspector General Churchill renders a bad account the volunteer force in Florida. Most of their time is a at their homes, and they are no more effective than never mustered into the public service.

purposes, and many informalities are common among these troops. It is a common saying that "the people of the upper St. John are in greater fear of Captain Jernagin

than they are of the Indians."

The following general orders, just published by the War Department, draw a nice distinction between what is due from an officer and gentleman. From these it would appear that a gentleman may do what an officer should

GENERAL ORDERS, WAR DEPARTMENT,

No. 8.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
No. 8.

Washnorov, July 31, 1856.

The following remarks in relation to the proceedings of a general court martial, convened at Fort Pierre, Nobraska Territory, pursuant to "Special Orders," No. 27, of June 3, 1856, from the headquarters of the Slowy Expedition, and before which First Lieutenant Caleb Smith, of the second regiment of Infantry, was arreigned and tried, have been received from the War Department, and are published to the army.—

First Lieutenant Caleb Smith, of the 2d Regiment of infantry, has been tried by a general court martial, on the charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The court has returned a thin aspecial finding upon the specimenton, the following fishing upon the charge. "Not guilty of the charge, but guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and minitary discipline."

There is nesuch offerce known to the Articles of War are conduct unbecoming an officer, of which the law takes rotice, and authorism a court martial to take cognizance s, "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." here is no minor indecorum, no unbecoming conduct of unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Smith foot unbecoming an officer and a gentleman that the law ubmits to the jurisdiction of a court martial, and the fourt, in pronouncing the conduct of Lieutenant Smith foot unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. As we accust the him of the legal charge before them. At the same time they give judgment against him under the same time they give judgment against him under the sone under that article. If charges are so drawn as to bring them expressly and exclusively under particular ence under that article. If charges are so drawn as to bring them expressly and exclusively under particular articles of war, a court martial cannot convict under

ther articles.

The sentence of the court martial in this case is, therefore, void.

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER, Adjutant General

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, August 2, 1856.

The House passed eleven of its own and six of the Senate's private bills. The House then when into Committee on the Fortifica-

After the bill had been amended, it was reported to the House with a recommendation to strike out the enacting clause, with a view to its defeat.

This was disagreed to by a vote of 60 against 95. A point was then raised that the first business in order was to vote on the amendments, including Mr. Benson's, appropriating \$100,060 for fortifications at the mouth of e Kennebeck river, and \$62,000 for the purchase of additional land on Staten Island for defensive purposess.

The Speaker decided that the only thing reported from the Committee of the Whole was the recommendation to strike out the enacting clause, and thus that all the amendments were cut off, and the vote must be on the bill as originally reported.

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The bill appropriates \$1,583,000, including \$75,000 for Fort Richmond and \$25,000 for Fort Montgomery.

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Mr. Hernert, (dem.) of Cal., made an unsuccessful-effort to introduce a resolution authorizing the intervention of the United States land and naval forces in San-Francisco affairs.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole octive and Jadicial departments of the government.

Mr. Hernert made a personal explanation, saying thate various charges had been made against him from both-the Facilic and Atlantic coasts. He branded them analysicods, and declared that not one of his accusers could compare with him, in point of purity, honer and integrity. The charges, he said, came from political enemies, and he considered them compilmentary rather than disgraceful.

The bill was discussed at considerable length, when the House took a recess until 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

BVBNING SESSION. Mr. LEMPKIN, (dem.) of Ga., spoke of the black

republican party as being organized on sec-tional principles, and said its success would be the commercement of a revolution, for that party-would conduct the government in accordance with the views of the triumphant majority, and no | South thern man could accept office under it. He charged that

thern man could accept offles under it. He charged that the politicians of that party intended to bring about a disruption of the Union, and said to the rabid spirit of anti-slavery might be attributed the existing evils.

Mr. Wars, (negger worshipper) of Ohlo, while engaged in his avowed object of calling men's mines to the better and purer days of the republic, said if the constitution was to be used as an instrument to propagate human-bendege, it could not endure, nor was it desirable that its hould. It has not been possible to construct a Union out he sentiments declared by the modern sham black democracy, who would substitute for the constitution a mahine for slavery extension, without limit, time or space. Mr. Lectures, (dem.) of Va., characterized Mr. Wade's speech as the most uitra he had ever heard from any quarter, and was molined to think the gentleman's affection for the Union as strong as the devi's love for boly water. (Laughter.) He (Wade) to longer had Thenday last, voted for the Fugitive Slave law, as embodied in Mr. Punn's bill.

Mr. Wans replied it was a bitter pill, but being driven into the corner by the sham democracy, who are engaged in an effort to engral slavery in Kannas, he was willing they should have the law Mr. he could get a fair lick an it. (Laughter.)

they should have the law the he could get a fair lick an it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Larcuma, resuming, said the gentleman, together with his republican friends, voted for a law which they had over and over denounced in the face of God as a violation of the constitution. He regarded these as revolutionary times, and aluded to the movements of the republican and free State man of Kansas as treasonable.

Mesers, Valk, Pett, Felton, Reade, Branch and Underwood gave notice that they should print their specifical without consuming the time of the committee delivering them.

Mr. Reyvin, (dem.) of N. C., spoke of Mr. Fremont as a mere adventurer and land grather, and as the ilt expo-nent of the republican party. The people had not such se as to elect a mankin, moved by wires in the hands of political mountebanks. These abolition disorganizers are plotting the destruction of the government, while they are the part of landsharks, marauders and political gamblers. He said that the conduct of the black republicans was re-